

# Recommended Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Schedule UNITED STATES • JANUARY–JUNE 2004

Vaccine ▼	Age ►	Birth	1 mo	2 mo	4 mo	6 mo	12 mo	15 mo	18 mo	24 mo	4–6 y	11–12 y	13–18 y
Hepatitis B¹		HepB #1				HepB #3			HepB Series				
			HepB #2										
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis²				DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP			DTaP	Td	Td
Haemophilus influenzae type b³				Hib	Hib	Hib³	Hib						
Inactivated Poliovirus				IPV	IPV	IPV					IPV		
Measles, Mumps, Rubella⁴							MMR #1				MMR #2	MMR #2	
Varicella⁵							Varicella			Varicella			
Pneumococcal⁶				PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV		PCV				
Vaccines below red line are for selected populations													
Hepatitis A⁷										Hepatitis A Series			
Influenza⁸						Influenza (Yearly)							

This schedule indicates the recommended ages for routine administration of currently licensed childhood vaccines, as of December 1, 2003, for children through age 18 years. Any dose not given at the recommended age should be given at any subsequent visit when indicated and feasible.

Indicates age groups that warrant special effort to administer those vaccines not previously given. Additional vaccines may be licensed and recommended during the year. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any components of the combination are indicated and the

vaccine's other components are not contraindicated. Providers should consult the manufacturers' package inserts for detailed recommendations. Clinically significant adverse events that follow immunization should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Guidance about how to obtain and complete a VAERS form can be found on the Internet: [www.vaers.org](http://www.vaers.org) or by calling 800-822-7967.

Range of recommended ages

Preadolescent assessment

Only if mother HBsAg(-)

Catch-up immunization



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



The Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Schedule is approved by:

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices [www.cdc.gov/nip/acip](http://www.cdc.gov/nip/acip)

American Academy of Pediatrics [www.aap.org](http://www.aap.org)

American Academy of Family Physicians [www.aafp.org](http://www.aafp.org)

## Footnotes

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**1. Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine.** All infants should receive the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine soon after birth and before hospital discharge; the first dose may also be given by age 2 months if the infant's mother is hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) negative. Only monovalent HepB can be used for the birth dose. Monovalent or combination vaccine containing HepB may be used to complete the series. Four doses of vaccine may be administered when a birth dose is given. The second dose should be given at least 4 weeks after the first dose, except for combination vaccines which cannot be administered before age 6 weeks. The third dose should be given at least 16 weeks after the first dose and at least 8 weeks after the second dose. The last dose in the vaccination series (third or fourth dose) should not be administered before age 24 weeks.

Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should receive HepB and 0.5 mL of Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth at separate sites. The second dose is recommended at age 1 to 2 months. The last dose in the immunization series should not be administered before age 24 weeks. These infants should be tested for HBsAg and antibody to HBsAg (anti-HBs) at age 9 to 15 months.

Infants born to mothers whose HBsAg status is unknown should receive the first dose of the HepB series within 12 hours of birth. Maternal blood should be drawn as soon as possible to determine the mother's HBsAg status; if the HBsAg test is positive, the infant should receive HBIG as soon as possible (no later than age 1 week). The second dose is recommended at age 1 to 2 months. The last dose in the immunization series should not be administered before age 24 weeks.

**2. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine.** The fourth dose of DTaP may be administered as early as age 12 months, provided 6 months have elapsed since the third dose and the child is unlikely to return at age 15 to 18 months. The final dose in the series should be given at age  $\geq 4$  years. **Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids (Td)** is recommended at age 11 to 12 years if at least 5 years have elapsed since the last dose of tetanus and diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine. Subsequent routine Td boosters are recommended every 10 years.

**3. Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) conjugate vaccine.** Three Hib conjugate vaccines are licensed for infant use. If PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB or ComVax [Merck]) is administered at ages 2 and 4 months, a dose at age 6 months is not required. DTaP/Hib combination products should not be used for primary immunization in infants at ages 2, 4 or 6 months but can be used as boosters following any Hib vaccine. The final dose in the series should be given at age  $\geq 12$  months.

**4. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR).** The second dose of MMR is recommended routinely at age 4 to 6 years but may be administered during any visit, provided at least 4 weeks have elapsed since the first dose and both doses are administered beginning at or after age 12 months. Those who have not previously received the second dose should complete the schedule by the 11- to 12-year-old visit.

**5. Varicella vaccine.** Varicella vaccine is recommended at any visit at or after age 12 months for susceptible children (i.e., those who lack a reliable history of chickenpox). Susceptible persons age  $\geq 13$  years should receive 2 doses, given at least 4 weeks apart.

**6. Pneumococcal vaccine.** The heptavalent **pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)** is recommended for all children age 2 to 23 months. It is also recommended for certain children age 24 to 59 months. The final dose in the series should be given at age  $\geq 12$  months. **Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV)** is recommended in addition to PCV for certain high-risk groups. See *MMWR* 2000;49(RR-9):1-38.

**7. Hepatitis A vaccine.** Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended for children and adolescents in selected states and regions and for certain high-risk groups; consult your local public health authority. Children and adolescents in these states, regions, and high-risk groups who have not been immunized against hepatitis A can begin the hepatitis A immunization series during any visit. The 2 doses in the series should be administered at least 6 months apart. See *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-12):1-37.

**8. Influenza vaccine.** Influenza vaccine is recommended annually for children age  $\geq 6$  months with certain risk factors (including but not limited to children with asthma, cardiac disease, sickle cell disease, human immunodeficiency virus infection, and diabetes; and household members of persons in high-risk groups [see *MMWR* 2003;52(RR-8):1-36]) and can be administered to all others wishing to obtain immunity. In addition, healthy children age 6 to 23 months are encouraged to receive influenza vaccine if feasible, because children in this age group are at substantially increased risk of influenza-related hospitalizations. For healthy persons age 5 to 49 years, the intranasally administered live-attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) is an acceptable alternative to the intramuscular trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV). See *MMWR* 2003;52(RR-13):1-8. Children receiving TIV should be administered a dosage appropriate for their age (0.25 mL if age 6 to 35 months or 0.5 mL if age  $\geq 3$  years). Children age  $\leq 8$  years who are receiving influenza vaccine for the first time should receive 2 doses (separated by at least 4 weeks for TIV and at least 6 weeks for LAIV).

# Recommended Immunization Schedule

## for Children and Adolescents Who Start Late or Who Are More Than 1 Month Behind

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The tables below give catch-up schedules and minimum intervals between doses for children who have delayed immunizations. There is no need to restart a vaccine series regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Use the chart appropriate for the child's age.

#### CATCH-UP SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN AGE 4 MONTHS THROUGH 6 YEARS

Vaccine	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Minimum Interval Between Doses			
		Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5
Diphtheria, Tetanus Pertussis	6 wk	4 wk	4 wk	6 mo	6 mo <sup>1</sup>
Inactivated Poliovirus	6 wk	4 wk	4 wk	4 wk <sup>2</sup>	
Hepatitis B <sup>3</sup>	Birth	4 wk	8 wk (and 16 wk after first dose)		
Measles, Mumps Rubella	12 mo	4 wk <sup>4</sup>			
Varicella	12 mo				
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b <sup>5</sup>	6 wk	4 wk if first dose given at age <12 mo <b>8 wk (as final dose)</b> if first dose given at age 12-14 mo <b>No further doses needed</b> if first dose given at age ≥15 mo	4 wk <sup>6</sup> if current age <12 mo <b>8 wk (as final dose)<sup>6</sup></b> if current age ≥12 mo and second dose given at age <15 mo <b>No further doses needed</b> if previous dose given at age ≥15 mo	<b>8 wk (as final dose)</b> this dose only necessary for children age 12 mo–5 y who received 3 doses before age 12 mo	
Pneumococcal <sup>7</sup>	6 wk	4 wk if first dose given at age <12 mo and current age <24 mo <b>8 wk (as final dose)</b> if first dose given at age ≥12 mo or current age 24-59 mo <b>No further doses needed</b> for healthy children if first dose given at age ≥24 mo	4 wk if current age <12 mo <b>8 wk (as final dose)</b> if current age ≥12 mo <b>No further doses needed</b> for healthy children if previous dose given at age ≥24 mo	<b>8 wk (as final dose)</b> this dose only necessary for children age 12 mo–5 y who received 3 doses before age 12 mo	

## CATCH-UP SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN AGE 7 YEARS THROUGH 18 YEARS

Vaccine	Minimum Interval Between Doses		
	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Booster Dose
Tetanus, Diphtheria	4 wk	6 mo	<p><b>6 mo<sup>8</sup></b> if first dose given at age &lt;12 mo and current age &lt;11 y</p> <p><b>5 y<sup>8</sup></b> if first dose given at age &gt;12 mo and third dose given at age &lt;7 y and current age &gt;11 y</p> <p><b>10 y<sup>8</sup></b> if third dose given at age ≥7 y</p>
Inactivated Poliovirus <sup>9</sup>	4 wk	4 wk	IPV <sup>2,9</sup>
Hepatitis B	4 wk	<p><b>8 wk</b> (and 16 wk after first dose)</p>	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella	4 wk		
Varicella <sup>10</sup>	4 wk		

### Footnotes

### Children and Adolescents Catch-up Schedules UNITED STATES • 2004

- DTaP.** The fifth dose is not necessary if the fourth dose was given after the fourth birthday.
- IPV.** For children who received an all-IPV or all-oral poliovirus (OPV) series, a fourth dose is not necessary if third dose was given at age >4 years. If both OPV and IPV were given as part of a series, a total of 4 doses should be given, regardless of the child's current age.
- HepB.** All children and adolescents who have not been immunized against hepatitis B should begin the HepB immunization series during any visit. Providers should make special efforts to immunize children who were born in, or whose parents were born in, areas of the world where hepatitis B virus infection is moderately or highly endemic.
- MMR.** The second dose of MMR is recommended routinely at age 4 to 6 years but may be given earlier if desired.

- Hib.** Vaccine is not generally recommended for children age >5 years.
- Hib.** If current age <12 months and the first 2 doses were PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB or ComVax [Merck]), the third (and final) dose should be given at age 12 to 15 months and at least 8 weeks after the second dose.
- PCV.** Vaccine is not generally recommended for children age >5 years.
- Td.** For children age 7 to 10 years, the interval between the third and booster dose is determined by the age when the first dose was given. For adolescents age 11 to 18 years, the interval is determined by the age when the third dose was given.
- IPV.** Vaccine is not generally recommended for persons age ≥18 years.
- Varicella.** Give 2-dose series to all susceptible adolescents age ≥13 years.

**Report adverse reactions to vaccines through the federal Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System. For information on reporting reactions following immunization, please visit [www.vaers.org](http://www.vaers.org) or call the 24-hour national toll-free information line 800-822-7967. Report suspected cases of vaccine-preventable diseases to your state or local health department.**

**For additional information about vaccines, including precautions and contraindications for immunization and vaccine shortages, please visit the National Immunization Program Web site at [www.cdc.gov/nip/](http://www.cdc.gov/nip/) or call the National Immunization Information Hotline at 800-232-2522 (English) or 800-232-0233 (Spanish).**